

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 11.]

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 13, 1819.

[Vol. VII

Printed and Published, every Saturday, by Lawrence, Wilson, & Co. at five dollars per annum.

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Bird's Eye View of State Politics.

In this hasty glance we shall begin with—

New Hampshire.—In this commonwealth parties are somewhat poised, each standing on its guard: the republicans, however, rather predominate. Political society is in that condition which induces shyness in opponents: The federalists still hope, and the republicans are not over confident.

Massachusetts.—The "Sons of the Pilgrims" are not satisfied which is the strongest, the federal or the republican party. They have determined on another trial of strength; and the prevailing temper is that of the fierce, cocked-hat look; as much as to say, "*Who's afraid?*" There is one topic which, we think, will bear heavily upon the federal party, at the ensuing election for governor; and that is, the refusal of the ruling party in Massachusetts (federal, of course,) during the late war with Great Britain, to place the militia of that state at the disposal of the President. Massachusetts, by this refusal, incurred much expense, and she wishes to get the amount from the Treasury of the United States: But, unfortunately, the same men who withheld the militia are still in power. The question, then, is, ought they to be paid by the nation? We think not. We should have no great objection to the payment of the sum, if the people of the commonwealth would give some token that they had repented of that error. This token should be, the turning out of power the offending party. Payment upon any other condition, would be a premium for the desertion of the country in the hour of need.

Rhode Island.—Is growing daily more republican. If they continue to cultivate the sentiment in the Providence Plantations, we should hope for a crop uniformly democratic.

Connecticut.—This state leans decidedly to republicanism. For once, religious controversies have, without bloodshed, resulted favorably to liberal principles. Governor Wolcott manages his affairs very handsomely; and he has succeeded well in drawing the people of this state from the positive political degree of "*steady habits*," to

habits more comparative with those of her sister states. "Roll on, lov'd Connecticut," and thou mayest soon reach the superlative degree of political happiness.

Vermont.—The Green Mountain Boys are improving in their political vegetation. John Henry would scarcely find an acquaintance there at present. There is, at this time, more honey than acid in the party broils of this commonwealth.

New York.—What shall we say of New York? This fine state is split into three parties—the Federalists, Clintonians, and Tammanyites. Governor Clinton has a difficult time of it. The dish of politics which he has to feed upon must be managed with a discretion *three-pronged*; and if he does not *stick* two parties at a time, he misses his meat. Who would be a governor upon these terms? Parties in New York are mixed up in such a way, that, take what course you will, you are sure to run upon a party or a faction. Whether Mr. Clinton will, or will not, be re-elected governor, we regard as doubtful, at least. In the circumstances in which he is placed, men of the best abilities might fail.

New Jersey.—May be called republican; with a little wavering in the ranks. She generally, however, pursues what may be denominated her true interests; and, next to "*lov'd Connecticut*," may be viewed as the '*cutest*' state in the Union.

Pennsylvania.—Here is a state for you! And all in a pother. It is a fact that cannot be disputed, that Pennsylvania has been, for a great many years, governed by newspapers. [By the way, that may happen, or have happened, elsewhere—for, as the French statesman said, "Opinion governs the world, and the newspapers govern opinion."] The "*Aurora*," which, "*Surgeon pro-tem*," appears always to be rising to give light, but never gets fairly above the political horizon, was the first (democratic) print that "*ruled the roast*." On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, the editor of that paper became a "*spoiled child*," and has been playing truant ever since. The "*Aurora*" was put down, or rather ousted of privilege, by the "*Democratic Press*." This latter print has been active and firm, and its editor knows, we think, the difference between a French crown and a dollar. He has certainly conducted himself with more decorum and propriety in his vocation than the editor of the "*Aurora*," who, of late, has become uncommonly caustic, burning not only "*proud flesh*," but some of the soundest bodies in the nation. The "*Franklin Gazette*" is now trying to oust the "*Dem-*

cratic Press," but we doubt the success of this experiment. We remember very well that Mr. Bache, the editor of the Gazette, commenced his career, with a resolution to bespatter nobody: He was determined to publish clean, neat, and gentlemanly; to speak evil of none, and to use a foul mouth on no occasion. Alas! the ways of the world. Like "a maiden's vows," Mr. B's promises have been "lightly made and lightly broke." He follows the course of the wicked, and his editorial end will be the same. Should the "Democratic Press" be run down (which is extremely questionable) the "Franklin Gazette" will be run down in turn. Parties in Pennsylvania there are three or four. Mr. Duane thinks there is nothing but corruption in the commonwealth; Mr. Binns thinks there is a little corruption in the governor's secretary; but Mr. Bache declares that virtue and honor reign. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Delaware.—This state is still fluctuating. Politicians ferment; but the people commonly chuse able representatives.

Maryland.—In politics Maryland is very much divided. The mass of the people is undoubtedly republican. If the democrats can *tug it out* till the senatorial election returns, good bye to federalism.

Virginia.—The "ancient Dominion" jogs on quietly, and therefore discreetly. The Virginians manage their own affairs in their own way; and that way is surely a wise one; for, by comparative silence and great diligence, they get along surprisingly.

North Carolina.—The political contentions of North Carolina are chiefly local. The statesmen of that commonwealth have not, as yet, sufficiently learnt to refine, to generalize their party conflicts.

South Carolina.—The republicans are so decided a majority in this state, and federalism is of so mild a character, that the election squabbles are chiefly of a personal description.

Georgia.—The only thing that has disturbed the tranquillity of Georgian republicanism is the Seminole war. The general Jacksonians and the Rabunites have had a good deal of sparring. It is the only piece of political *fun* the folks have had in that quarter since another general, of the name of Jackson, opposed the Yazoo speculation.

Kentucky.—Some twenty or thirty years ago, we have understood, there was a song, considerably in vogue, called the "Banks of Kentucke."—Something of the same sort seems, with a little change of idiom, to be in fashion now: for what we chiefly hear from this state is concerning the *Kentucky Banks*: in the case of the song, however, the theme was *terra firma*; at this time it is

Bank Paper, which, as to the end of it, may be called *terra incognita*. The politics of Kentucky, in truth, have lately set very much in the banking current, and are, we conceive, both as to principles and men, much unsettled.

Ohio.—The people of Ohio are evidently and emphatically a people of good common sense. Party politics with them rarely ascend to fever heat, and differences of opinion are soon healed among them. They are prudently bending their moral and financial force towards internal improvements.

Indiana.—Politics in Indiana are, in a great measure, personal contests. The latest agitation of her statesmen which we have heard of, is the oppugnancy of the lieutenant governor to governor Jennings' acting as a negotiator of Indian treaties, under an appointment from the President of the United States. The lieutenant governor, considering the governor as having forfeited the throne, seized upon the reins of authority, as heir apparent, and sequestered the seal of the commonwealth. Governor Jennings, returning from diplomatic converse with the Indians, walked very deliberately into the Secretary of State's office, put the great seal into his breeches pocket, hinted that kings and rulers were not accountable to frail mortality, and coolly walked away; probably whistling lillabulero! The people, we presume, will settle the quarrel.

Illinois.—Illinois has not had a political existence of sufficient duration to form political parties. The conduct of her legislature and executive has, hitherto, been highly dignified.

Tennessee.—Soundly republican; sharp-shooting, and not to be trifled with.

Mississippi.—Organizing herself, in republican form and patriotic attitude; minding her own business, and industriously improving her proper resources.

Louisiana.—Parties in this state are necessarily of a mixed character. Personal considerations weigh much in her elections.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the letter of Mr Secretary Adams to Mr. Erving, the minister of the United States at Madrid, in relation to the invasion of Florida and the execution of Arbutnott and Armbrister.

No. 31

Governor Mazot to Major Youngs.

(Translation.)

The commandant of West Florida to Major Youngs, encamped on the banks of the Escambia.

SIR,—Your letters of the 27th instant, dated camp on the Escambia and Fort Crawford, enclosing a proclamation, were this day delivered to me at 3 o'clock, P. M. by an artificer, a man of color, whose immediate return does not allow me at present to reply particularly to them, and I

shall only state that the few peaceful Indians who were at this place and in its neighborhood, left it on the 26th, and at day break several of them were murdered by the troops of the United States, and among them some women and children: as I am unable to account for this act and the violation resulting from it, I have to inform you that I shall transmit an account of the whole transaction to my superior, and I hope that in the mean time, you will not permit any further hostilities to be committed on any pretence in this territory; and in case the Indians give any reason for complaint that you will inform me of it, that I may chastise them for it as far as it depends on my authority.

If there be Indians still remaining in this territory, I will have them sought for and communicate your letter to them, and advise you of the result. I do assure you on my word that your statement of the aggressions committed by the Indians, is the first intelligence I have had of it, and that when I agreed to the passage of the escort of which you speak, those Indians, of whom lieutenant Eddy was apprehensive, were the only ones pointed out to me.

I must repeat to you that all my wishes and efforts are directed to preserving the peace happily subsisting between our governments, and relying on your friendly sentiments towards me, I offer you in return the assurances of mine.

God preserve you many years.

JOSE MAZOT.

Pensacola, 27th April, 1818.

To Major White Youngs,
Commanding the U. S. troops on the Escambia.

The same to the same.

SIR,—In consequence of the request contained in your letter of the 27th instant, I assembled the principal chiefs of the Upper Creek towns of Colome, Cannaan, Corvale and Forsatche, and communicated its contents to them: they all replied that they had long been very unhappy and miserable, without shelter or country; but that at last, by the advice of a good friend, they had found one; that they all cheerfully adopted it, and were very grateful for the offers you had made them. These Indians amount to about 87, including women and children. I have settled that they should divide into two companies, and they will set out as soon as your answer is received, which they think it prudent to keep, as you will, when informed of their acceptance of your offer, be enabled to give proper orders for their safety on their journey, and their avoiding any unpleasant rencounter with the Choctaws, who, if not duly informed of it, might attack them, in which case the measures taken for the peaceful arrangements that we both have so much at heart, would be defeated.

Opahi-hola, an Alabaman chief, on account of his age and infirmities, will remain here for the present with his family. I have given orders for his relief, and pledge myself for his good behavior.

You will always find me ready to unite with you in such measures as may be beneficial to our respective countries, and are conformable to existing treaties. I renew the assurances of my respect, and pray God to preserve you many years!

(Signed)

JOSE MAZOT.

Pensacola, 30th April, 1818.

To Major White Youngs.

No. 32, a.

(Translation.)

The governor of West Florida to his excellency Andrew Jackson.

Most Excellent Sir,—On the 10th instant, I received your letter of the 27th of April last, informing me, that on board a small schooner despatched from this port for Apalache, there were found several articles of clothing, such as is used by the United States' troops, and which you suppose were taken in the boat in which lieutenant Eddy was unfortunately cut off, together with his escort;—you inquired of me how I came possessed of those articles of clothing; and you proceeded to state, that you regret the necessity which compels you to inform me, that from written and other proofs obtained at St. Johns, the quantity of American cattle found at St. Marks, and the active communication kept up between the latter place and the hostile Indians, there appear sufficient grounds to believe, that they were encouraged and excited to this savage warfare against the United States by the Spanish officers; you add, that there exist positive proofs, that the Indians were supplied with ammunition by the late commandant of St. Marks; and you conclude by declaring, that shelter and protection, have been given at this place to the persons and property of the Indians who are in hostility with the United States, and have fled from the American territory; that these facts and the refusal to allow the passage of provisions for the supply of your troops, fully evince the unjust conduct of the Spanish agents in the Floridas. To these several charges I shall reply in their order frankly, unreservedly, and unequivocally. The first relates to the articles of clothing found on board the schooner Maria, and detained on the presumption of their being the property of the United States. A part of these, as is proved by the copy No. 1, was purchased at New Orleans in May last, a part came from Havana, and part was bought here; all which being fully substantiated, the charge is consequently disproved, and your inquiry satisfactorily answered. The second is more serious, and refers to the conduct of the commandant of St. Marks at a recent period. I immediately demanded of him an account of his proceedings, his report of which is enclosed under the No. 2. But as I am desirous that you would bring forward unquestionable proof of the misconduct of that officer, I have to request you to furnish me with it, in order that, if his misconduct be established, he may receive condign punishment; hereby assuring your excellency, with that sincerity which belongs to me, that, in such event, he has acted entirely contrary to his instructions, and that on receiving the evidence required, he shall be tried by a court martial, and punished in an exemplary manner, according to the merits of the case; your sense of equity will however satisfy you, that the Spanish government cannot be held responsible for the misconduct of its agents, while it does not support them in it, nor tolerate their errors when proved.

Your subsequent complaints are directed personally and pointedly against me, and relate to the shelter and protection alleged to have been afforded to the persons and property of fugitive Indians, and to the passage of provisions up the Escambia. The best mode of giving a satisfactory answer to these charges, will be to offer you a brief and faithful statement of facts. With respect

to the Indians you have assuredly not been correctly informed: for although some few remained permanently here, chiefly consisting of women and children employed in supplying the inhabitants with fish, fuel, and other trifling articles, and had been living here long before the present war with the Seminoles, it is a fact, that when I sent around to assemble them for the purpose of communicating to them the proposal of major Youngs, their whole number amounted but to 87; and surely the small proportion of men among them, unarmed, miserable, and defenceless, could not be considered as objects of hostility to the United States, a proof of which was shown in the continual passage of American citizens to this place, travelling unarmed and alone, without a single instance of accident happening either to their persons or property. In regard to the passage of provisions up the Escambia, so far from suspending it, I facilitated it as far as depended on me, even to committing myself; since, as a subordinate officer, I could not becomingly allow a proceeding which was not fully authorized; I therefore, in consideration of circumstances, took that responsibility upon myself, as I stated to your excellency in my letter of the 15th ultimo by major Perault, to which I beg your reference. But with a view to the benefit of this place, by means of a free intercourse with the interior, I hereby declare, that in future, the merchants and traders belonging to it, shall pass freely from hence to fort Crawford and other places on the frontier, and transport all necessary supplies, either by land or water, by which means it is to be expected they will be abundantly provided, and your excellency entirely satisfied.

In offering you these explanations and details, I flatter myself I have given so full and satisfactory an answer to your excellency's letter, as to leave no doubt of the sincerity of my intentions, and at the same time, to have presented a certain pledge, that it is my earnest wish to contribute, by every means in my power, to the maintenance of the good understanding happily subsisting between our two governments. God preserve you many years.

(Signed)

JOSE MAZOT.

Pensacola, May 18, 1818.

To his excellency Andrew Jackson.

A true copy of the original deposited in the office of the secretary of the government of this province, under my charge.

(Signed)

CARLOS REGGIO.

Pensacola, May 31, 1818.

No 52. b.

[Translation.]

Certificates from New Orleans and Pensacola.

Having observed, among other things, what is stated to you by major general Andrew Jackson, of the United States troops, in his note of the 27th of April last, and communicated to me in yours of the 13th instant, in which you request me to inform you of what description the articles were, referred to by the said general; also, by whom the coats worn by the men belonging to the grey and brown companies (de Pardos y Morenos) from the Havana, under my command, were sold or brought to this place, they being the same uniform as that worn by the troops of the United States, I have to inform you in reply, that with respect to the articles of clothing shipped on board the schooner Maria, for the supply of a detachment

from the aforesaid companies at Apalache, and detained by general Jackson, they consisted of fifteen four point woollen blankets, and were brought here in his majesty's schooner brigantine "el Almirante," arrived in this port 2d January last; twenty five pair of French shoes, bought here of Don Henrique Grandpre, as per exhibit No. 1, annexed; fifteen common negro hats, bought of Don Henrique Michelet, per exhibit No. 2; and twenty shirts of Crea linen, and the same number of pantaloons, received by the above named armed vessel, with the exception of three or four of the latter articles, which were made in North America for the use of their troops, and came into my possession in the manner I shall presently explain to you. All which clothing I requested you, in mine of the 7th April, to be pleased to direct the proper department to have inserted in the clearance, as being for its account and risk. By the voucher annexed, No. 3, you will perceive, that on the 1st and 4th of May last, and 29th of July, there were shipped to me by Don Pedro Dalhartely Clareria, merchant of New Orleans, the hundred and thirty one coats of the uniform reformed there, according to his letter of advice; also, twenty-eight pair of shoes, twenty Russia sheeting waistcoats, two hundred and fifty three leathern caps for the use of the chasseurs, and a quantity of half boots and leather stocks; all which articles were purchased from the military storekeeper at New Orleans, and brought here in the schooners Maria and Jalousie, under the charge of their skippers, Bartolome Alberty, and Jose Medina, who included them in the manifests they exhibited on arrivals, and the duties on them were secured, as appears by their appraisement by the proper officers on the 19th May and 11th August last. Hence, it is evident, that the conjecture formed by general Jackson, that the articles of clothing detained by him, were part of those captured from the escort of lieutenant Scott, at the time he was cut off within the limits of the territory of the republic, is entirely disproved; inasmuch as the unfortunate accident of that officer and his escort happened on the Apalachicola in December last, and the articles of clothing alluded to were purchased in New Orleans, in May and July preceding, as is fully proved by the letters of advice and invoices comprised in exhibit No. 3, to which I have referred above. God preserve you many years.

Pensacola, May 18th, 1818.

(Signed) BENIGNO GARCIA CALDERON.

To Jose Mazot.

No. 1. I hereby certify, that on the 10th of February last, I sold to captain Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, commanding the grey and brown companies from Havana, two hundred and eighteen pair of French shoes, iron shod, for the use of the men belonging to the said companies; and at the request of the said officer, I have delivered him the present certificate, dated at Pensacola, this 18th day of May, 1818.

(Signed) HENRIQUE DE GRANDPRE.

No. 2. I hereby certify, that on the 12th of February last, I sold to captain Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, commanding the grey and brown companies from the Havana, nine dozen round negro hats, for the use of the men belonging to the said companies; and at the request of the said officer,

I have delivered him the present certificate, dated at Pensacola, this 18th day of May, 1818.
(Signed) HENRIQUE MICHELET.

No. 3. New Orleans, April 30, 1817.
To Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, Pensacola.

Enclosed you have an account of the cost and charges of fifty-four shirts and twenty-eight pair of shoes, for amount whereof you are debited in account fifty-three dollars. Although I had no orders from you for the shirts, I was induced to purchase them by the low prices and the probability of your employing them to advantage. In the sack they are put up in, you will find a uniform coat which has been reformed here and can be set by the storekeeper at twelve rials. I think it would answer. There are one hundred and twenty of them. I am offered by the same storekeeper fifty field tents, nearly new, at three dollars, and a parcel of strong leathern caps, such as worn by the chasseurs, that can be set at less than two rials, of which there are about two hundred. The storekeeper having made me a second offer of the shirts, I proposed to take them in barter for coffee, at ten or eight and a half, even at ten; I am persuaded it would be a good bargain, as it would give the opportunity of putting off the coffee, its inferior quality making it rather dull sale. The quality most called for is the green, which is much superior, and that hardly commands twenty dollars. The costs and charges of the said shipment of shirts, by schooner Maria, are carried to your debit in account current, viz. \$ 176 13.

Account of costs and charges of sundries shipped on board the schooner Maria, captain Elberly, for account and risk of, and to be delivered to Don Benigno Garcia de Calderon, Pensacola, viz:

C No. 1	1 Sack containing 28 pair Shoes, at 6 rs	21 00
2	1 Sack containing 54 Shirts, at 4 rs	27 00
	1 Coat	1 50
	Sack, twine, and packing,	1 00

Commission, 5 per cent. 8 50

Amount to the debit of Don B. Garcia Calderon, \$ 53 00

(Signed) PEDRO DALHARTE Y CLARERIA.
New Orleans, May 1, 1817.

Account of costs and charges of ten sacks, containing one hundred and thirty-one coats, shipped on board the schooner Maria, captain Granperta, for the risk of Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, at Pensacola, and to be delivered to him there, viz:

C No. 12	10 Sacks containing 131 coats, at 10 rs	163 75
	Sacks, twine, and packing,	4 00

Commission, 5 per cent. 8 38

Amt. to the debit of Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, \$ 176 13

(Signed) PEDRO DALHARTE Y CLARERIA.
New Orleans, May 29, 1817.

New Orleans, July 29, 1817.
To Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, Pensacola.

At the receipt of yours, the caps were already agreed for, with some other articles of clothing, amounting as per invoice annexed to \$ 317 16½ to your debit in account. I suspend the purchase of the hats, which run from 8 to 10 dollars per dozen.

Account of cost and charges of sundries, ship-

ped in two hogsheads, three barrels, two cases, and one sack, on board the schooner Jalouse, Jose Medina master, for account and risk of Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, at Pensacola, and to be delivered to him there, viz:

25	Cotonside Pantalons	at 50rs	\$ 12 50
236	Flannel under Waistcoats	370	88 50
253	Caps	183-4	47 43 3-4
	A parcel of leathern gaiters & spatterdashies		15 00
20	Russia sheeting short Vest		
21	Pantalons	106 ps. a	\$ 1 100 00
35	Cotton Shirts		
29	Ditto	75	21 37 3-4
	Cord, cooperage, &c.		3 50

Commission at 5 per cent. 15 10

Amount to the debit of Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, } Dolls. 317 15 1-4

(Signed) PEDRO DALHARTE Y CLARERIA.
New Orleans, July 29, 1817.

We, the subscribers, merchants of Pensacola, hereby certify, that the foregoing paragraphs of letters of advice and invoices, are true copies of the originals, exhibited to us by captain Don Benigno Garcia Calderon, commanding the Grey and Brown, companies from Havana; and that the signatures thereto subscribed, are in the true hand writing of Don Pedro Dalharte y Clareria, a citizen of the United States, and merchant at New Orleans. In testimony whereof we have given the present certificate, at the request of the aforesaid captain Calderon, at Pensacola, this 18th day of May, 1818.

HENRIQUE MICHELET,
(Signed) VICENTE DE ORDOZGOITTI,
VTE. BASTLONGUE.

No. 32. c.
(Translation.)

Defence of F. C. Luengo, Commandant of St. Marks.

In replying to your letter of yesterday's date, in which, among other things connected with its subject, you communicate to me the several points treated of by major general Jackson, in his letter of the 27th ultimo, and on which he founds his assertion, that the Indians not only received succours at Apalache, but that they were excited to commit hostilities against the forces of the United States, and of whose movements they were exactly informed, I have to express my utter astonishment at this business, in which imposture and malevolence have been equally employed, to criminate the parties alluded to in the general's letter. It is stated by the general, that from written and other proofs obtained at St. Johns, the number of American cattle found at St. Marks, and bought by the commissary there, and the constant intercourse kept up between that place and the hostile Indians, there appear sufficient grounds to believe, that they were encouraged and excited to this savage warfare by the Spaniards. To this I have to reply, that it has never come to my knowledge, that any person belonging to the fort had any connexion, directly or indirectly, with St. Johns; and although it is true I wrote two letters to Mr. Arbuthnot, an English merchant, one of them was merely to thank him for the three letters he wrote me, informing me of the proceedings of the insurgents at Amelia Island, and of captain Woodbine, who, I informed by express, was one of the two chiefs who were hung the day I left Apalache; and the purport of the other was,

to request him to come or send immediately for the property which, at the request of the Indian chiefs, and to avoid increasing

I gave permission to be deposited in the fort, and to withdraw O—Kelagne, in whose custody that property was placed: and although, in taking this step, I ran the risk of incurring the resentment of both parties, yet it was one which did not seem likely to incur suspicion. Nor does the charge of a purchase of an extraordinary number of American cattle, alleged to have been made at St. Marks, authorize greater room for suspicion, since it is notorious, that from the time of its establishment, its supplies were obtained from the drovers of cattle brought there for sale by the Indians, who had very large ones towards Mikasuky and the neighboring country. It seldom happened that we considered ourselves as fully supplied for several months together; and if the supplies were in fact derived from the plunder committed on the Americans, the sellers took good care to conceal that fact, as they were known to have droves, and were in the habit of bringing them for sale. It may be remarked, that very little care was manifested by the American commandant or magistrate, within whose district these excesses were committed, to be placed in a situation to complain of them to the commandant of St. Marks, and to send him the marks of the cattle, which would have shown from whence they came, and have tended to prevent the purchase of them. With respect to the intercourse kept up between the fort and the Indians, complained of by general Jackson, and the excitement and encouragement given them by the Spaniards to commit hostilities, the charge is altogether inadmissible. An intercourse and good understanding with the Indians, was at all times strongly recommended by the government, and never were they more necessary than in the circumstances in which we have lately been placed at the fort; general Jackson having founded on them a demand of its occupation by his troops, and suggesting that such a step could not fail to receive the approbation of his catholic majesty. In the same letter he stated, that he had been informed by an Indian woman, a prisoner, that the hostile Indians and negroes had received considerable supplies of ammunition at the fort. I presumed that I had convinced him of the contrary in my answer, in which I represented to him, that no one better than Mr. William Hambley, who, during his stay here, repeatedly interpreted to me the anxiety of the chiefs to obtain such supplies, could deceive him on this point, as well as on that of the counsel I uniformly gave them, to avoid the destruction that awaited them, and which I foresaw from the first. But it appears he is not yet satisfied, and persists in his charge. A reference to the returns of the public storekeeper, will show that from the month of May last, and prior to the receipt of your orders, there had been issued to a few of the most noted chiefs, and that merely from motives of policy, only three pounds of powder, three pounds of ball, and fourteen flints. The interpreter, Juan Sandoval, and his son Francisco, through whom I communicated with the Indians, can testify to the truth of this statement; a step which I request of you to have taken, in support of my refutation of general Jackson's charge. He cannot but know, that a short time before the negro fort on the Appalichicola was blown up, all the chiefs of the neighboring tribes went there and supplied themselves with

powder and ball, left for them by the English; and that at Mickasuky, and the huts thereabouts, there was a considerable quantity. Having thus obtained a large supply of the kind of powder and ball they most esteemed, they set little value on ours; which, in fact, they view with such indifference, that it is only a chance hunter among those who come to the fort with venison, wild fowl, &c. that is willing to use it; and although, as I formerly stated in an official communication, a supply was repeatedly demanded of me by the chief Kinache, with a view to prove, by the refusal of it, that the American interest prevailed in the fort, he did not succeed in it. In consequence, we, whom they considered as American partisans to the last, were reproached with it, and have even to put up with some impertinences from them. I shall however, in a strict adherence to truth, and because the circumstance may have given birth to these suspicions, proceed to state, that the chief *Petis-acho*, (Hillis Hadjo,) who was executed, received, among other things, at the fort, from Mr. Arbuthnot, an English merchant, when he came from Savannah, to request against the negroes, from whom he apprehended an attack, a small barrel of powder, which might contain from 20 to 25 lbs. and was placed, with other property, under the charge of O-Kelagne. What he did with it, I know not; but I well know, that the chief caused me extreme perplexity and vexation, by surrounding the fort with a body of four or five hundred Indians.

I never had an idea that he employed it against the Americans, but that he used it in the purchase of peltry, which he was collecting for the said Arbuthnot, at the time of the arrival of the Americans. The charge alleged against the officers at St. Marks in exciting and stirring up the Indians, and in giving them information of the movements of the Americans, is the effect of a disordered imagination; for how or whence could their movements be better known at the fort than from the Indians themselves? Thither they came and went, and passed and repassed incessantly, and their reports were so various, that they deserved very little attention: as a proof of which, nothing certain was known of their operations, until the different columns of their troops appeared at the mouth of the Pinar; and although three of their boats were at anchor there for three or four days, they kept English colors flying until the day before the arrival of the army. My different communications to you are pledges that I took no part in the contest between the Americans and the Indians. I however had great cause of complaint against the latter. How then is it possible to believe that I gave them that aid of which general Jackson complains, or how can the steps I took to liberate Messrs. Edmund Doyle and William Hambley, by which I exposed myself and my garrison to the vengeance of the Indians, be reconciled with the idea of affording them succour and aid, or the fact of rescuing from them, at the most critical moment, an American soldier, whom they would otherwise have put to death? I leave it to impartial observers to decide, if these be not proofs of the existence at St. Marks of a bias in favor of the American interest; and of this I trust general Jackson will be thoroughly convinced, on deliberately reflecting upon the subject. I shall not attempt to deny, that I have observed towards those barbarians, a policy, which had the appearance of a warm friendship, but by which I have incurred a considerable expense. If, however, my situation be

attentively examined in its different points of view, it will be seen that all this was necessary, to restrain them from doing what they had at one time premeditated, on the pretext I have just alluded to; and on others suggested to them by some persons who had gone from hence to those parts of the country. Although I have, as I conceive, given entire satisfaction on all the points embraced by major general Jackson, I beg leave to request, that for the purpose of corroborating my statement you will be pleased to give orders for having the declarations taken of the interpreter and his son, of the subaltern Don Miguel Ordenez; of Don Anastasio Montes de Oca, the public storekeeper, and of surgeon Don Diego de Barrio, as the persons who have the necessary knowledge of the subjects in question.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) FRANCISCO CASO Y LUENGO.

Pensacola, 14th May, 1818.

To Don Jose Mazot.

A true copy—

(Signed)

JOSE MAZOT.

No 33.

Governor Mazot to general Jackson.

(Translation.)

Don Jose Mazot to the commander of the American troops.

Having received information that you had passed the frontiers with the troops under your command, and are now within the territory of this province of West Florida, which is under my government, I have solemnly to protest against this proceeding, as an offence against my sovereign, and I do exhort you, and require of you, forthwith to withdraw from the same; *in default of which, and in case of a continuance of your aggression, I shall repel force by force.*

In this event the consequences will doubtless be the effusion of blood, and the interruption of the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between our two nations: but as the party repelling an insult is never deemed the aggressor, you will be responsible before God and men for all the fatal consequences which may ensue.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed)

JOSE MAZOT.

Pensacola, 23d May, 1818.

No. 34.

General Jackson to governor Mazot.

Head Quarters, Division of the South, 2
On the line of march, May 23d, 1818.

SIR,—The southern frontier of the United States has, for more than 12 months, been exposed to all the horrors of a cruel and savage war. A party of outlaws and refugees from the Creek nation; negroes who have fled from their masters, citizens of the United States, and sought an asylum in Florida; and the Seminole Indians inhabiting the territory of Spain, all uniting, have raised the tomahawk, and in the character of savage warfare, have neither regarded sex nor age; helpless women have been massacred, and the cradle crimsoned with the blood of innocence. The United States, true to their own engagements, and confiding in the faith of Spain to enforce existing treaties, never entertained a doubt but that these atrocities would early attract the attention of the Spanish government, and that speedy and effectual measures would have been adopted for their suppression. Under this persuasion, a cordon of mil-

itary posts were established, to give immediate protection to such of our frontier settlers as were peculiarly exposed, and strict injunctions issued to the American officers to respect the territory of Spain, and not to attempt operations within its limits. These instructions were most scrupulously observed; and notwithstanding the inactivity of the American troops had encouraged the Indians to the more daring and outrageous acts of violence against our citizens, the government of the United States was still disposed to respect the territory of Spain, and confide in the ability of the Spanish government to execute existing treaties, until advised through you, that with every disposition, the Spanish authorities had not the power of controlling the Indians in Florida; that their acts of late were viewed as equally hostile to the interests of Spain as those of the United States; that Spanish subjects were not exempted from the evils of which we complained; and that the negro establishments in the Apalachicola and St. Juan rivers, were founded by British agents, contrary to the will of Spain. These representations determined the President of the United States to adopt effectual measures to restore tranquility to the southern frontier of the American republic; and pursuant to his orders, justifiable by the immutable laws of self-defence, I have penetrated into Florida, reduced to ashes the Seminole villages, destroyed their magazines of provisions, beaten their warriors whenever they hazarded a contest, dispersed some, and expelled others across the river.

In the course of my operations, it became necessary to visit the Spanish fortress of St. Marks. Entering the territory of Spain to fight her battles, to relieve from bondage her subjects, and to chastise an Indian tribe whom she acknowledged, under existing treaties, she was bound to preserve at peace with the United States, I had every reason to expect, that the American army would have been received as friends and every facility afforded to insure success to operations so interesting to both governments.

My expectations have not been realized. It had been reported to me direct from you, that fort St. Marks had been threatened by the Indians and negroes, and you expressed serious apprehensions, from the weakness of the garrison, and defenceless state of the work, for its safety. From other sources to be relied on, the same information had been furnished me. It became necessary, therefore, to anticipate the movements of the enemy, and amicably to get possession of a work, the dislodging the enemy from which might have cost me much precious blood. On entering St. Marks, evidence of the duplicity and unfriendly feelings of the commander evinced itself. I found that the gates of his fort had been thrown open to the avowed savage enemies of the United States; that councils of war had been permitted to be held within his own quarters by the chiefs and warriors; that the Spanish store-houses had been appropriated to the use and were then filled with goods belonging to the hostile party; that cattle, knowingly plundered from the citizens of the United States, had been contracted for and purchased by the officers of the garrison from the Spanish thieves; that foreign agents had free access within the walls of St. Marks, and a Mr. Arbuthnot, condemned and executed as the instigator of this war, an inmate in the commandant's family.

From this fort was information afforded the en-

emy of the strength and movements of my army by the said Arbuthnot, the date of departure of express noted by the Spanish commissary, and ammunitions, munitions of war, and all necessary supplies furnished.

On my return from my operations east, your letter was received positively refusing to permit (unless exorbitant duties were paid) any provisions passing up to the American fort on the Escambia; connected with this strong indication of your unfriendly disposition on your part, I have, from the most unquestionable authority, that the city of Pensacola has for some months past been entirely under the control of Indians; that free ingress and egress is permitted to the avowed savage enemies of the United States; that supplies of ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions, have been received by them from thence; that on the 15th of April last, there was no less than 500 Indians in Pensacola, many of them known to be hostile to the United States, and who had but lately escaped my pursuit. The late massacre of 18 individuals on the federal road was committed by Indians direct from their return to Pensacola, *who were received by you and transported across the bay to elude the pursuit of the American troops.* The Americans returning, the savages were permitted to return. An Indian wounded in pursuit by a party, for having killed a citizen of the United States, was openly, in the sight of many Americans, received by you, and every comfort administered. Such practice, if authorized by the king, would justify me in open hostilities. *Disposed however to believe, that it was one of the unauthorized acts of agents, I deem it politic and necessary to occupy Pensacola, and the Barrancas, with an American garrison, until the Spanish government can be advised of the circumstance, and have force sufficient to maintain, and agents disposed to enforce, existing treaties.*

This is the third time the American troops have been compelled to enter Pensacola from the same causes. Twice had the enemy been expelled, and the place left in quiet possession of those who had permitted the irregular occupancy. This time it must be held until Spain has the power or will to maintain her neutrality. This is justifiable on the immutable principles of self-defence. The government of the United States is bound to protect her citizens, but weak would be all her efforts and ineffectual the best advised measures, if the Floridas are to be free to every enemy, and on the pretext of policy or necessity, Spanish fortresses are to be opened to their use, and every aid and comfort afforded. I have been explicit, to preclude the necessity of a tedious negotiation. My resolution is fixed; and I have strength enough to enforce.—My army now occupies the old fort St. Michael, commanding Pensacola. If the town and Barancas are peaceably surrendered, an inventory of all the property, ammunition, arms, &c. shall be taken by officers of both parties, and the amount received for by me, to be accounted for by the American government. The property of Spanish subjects shall be respected; their religion and laws guaranteed to them; the civil government permitted to remain as now established, subject to the control of the military authority of the United States; the ingress and egress open to all individuals—commerce free to the subjects of Spain as usual, and the military furnished with transportation to Cuba.

If the peaceable surrender be refused, I shall

enter Pensacola by violence, and assume the government, until the transaction can be amicably adjusted by the two governments. The military in this case must be treated as prisoners of war.

The proof supporting the accusation against your official station, will justify this procedure.

In reply to your communication of the 22d instant, I have only to observe, that the clothing detained will be a subject for future friendly settlement.

How far the Indians permitted to remain in the neighborhood of Pensacola were friendly disposed to the citizens of the United States, is tested by the late massacre committed by them on the Alabama. The Red Ground chiefs, Muldecoxy and Holmes, avowedly hostile to the United States, were but lately seen in Pensacola; and a body of Indians desecrated, a few days since, in the vicinity of the Barrancas, in presence of several Spanish officers. They have not delivered themselves up, and those *Red Sticks* who have surrendered, were not advised to this measure by you, until intelligence of my movements had been received.

By a reference to my communications of the 21st March, you will see how far I have been the aggressor in the measure protested against.

You are there distinctly advised of the objects of my operations, and that every attempt on your part to succor the Indians, or to prevent the passage of my provisions in the Escambia, would be viewed in no other light than as hostile acts on your part.

You have done both, and exposed my troops to the severest privations by the detention occasioned in the exactions of duties on my provision vessels in Pensacola. You have, therefore, been the aggressor, and the blood which may be shed by an useless resistance on your part to my demand, will rest on your head. Before God and man you will be responsible.

This will be handed to you by my aid-de-camp, captain Gadsden, by whom an answer is expected.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.

Don Jose Mazot, governor of Pensacola.

Head Quarters, Division of the South, 2
Pensacola, May 24th, 1818. 5

Sir,—The enclosed communication was forwarded to you by my aid-de-camp, captain Gadsden, last evening; not finding you, however, in Pensacola, its delivery was delayed.

I have entered Pensacola to provision my troops. I have only to add, that an immediate compliance with my demand is expected. Resistance on your part would be a needless sacrifice of men.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.

Don Jose Mazot,

Governor of Pensacola,
at fort St. Charles, Barrancas.

No. 35.

Governor Mazot to general Jackson.

(Translation)

Don Jose Mazot to major general Jackson.

Most Excellent Sir,—Your two notes dated the 23d and on this day, were delivered to me at ten o'clock this morning, by your aid de camp, captain Gadsden. Having, in mine of the 18th instant, answered the former in a satisfactory manner, I shall only add, that as to what relates to the In-

dians, you have been much misinformed; the facts alluded to by you, being for the most part unfounded; in proof of which I have to state, that the only two Indians who have been here since the peace negotiated by me, exclusive of the eighty-seven sent off to major Youngs, are the two who are in the jail with three women and children; and further, that long prior to your movements, I had sent orders to Apalaches, to prevent any succours being given to the Seminoles, and also given public notice to the same effect in Pensacola, were those unfortunates had from time immemorial received regular supplies.

Your excellency is disposed to lay to my charge the blood which may be shed in consequence of my refusal to deliver up this province. A compliance with your demand would dishonor the close of my life, and long military career; and I feel assured, that if placed in a similar situation, your conduct would be the same, from your natural desire to preserve unsullied your well earned laurels.

Whatever motives may be assigned, no nation is authorized in violating the territory of another, before due representations have been made to its government.

Your excellency has violated the Spanish territory at Apalache, by seizing on that fort, and hoisting your flag; a proceeding in complete hostility with the good understanding subsisting between our respective governments.

On the 21st instant, by your excellency's orders, Don Pedro Philibert, with other inhabitants, were made prisoners on their parole of honor, and this day before captain Gadsden's arrival at Pensacola, your army advanced upon it and made prisoner, on his parole of honor, of Don Pedro de Alba, the interpreter, the same who translated your two letters abovementioned. These persons, and other military men, whose presence was important to the tranquillity of the place, have thus been seized in an unjustifiable manner.

These facts being established, I ask, who but your excellency will have to answer for the bloodshed which may ensue in consequence of the determination announced in your letter of taking possession of Pensacola and Barrancas? I protest, before God and men, that my conduct is blameless, and that my sincere wishes ever have been to maintain peace and amity between our respective nations. The sincerity of my intentions is founded upon the President's message of 25th March last to Congress; the tenor of which holds out assurances, that no aggressions were to be expected from the troops of the United States. Unfortunately, however, their operations have violated the tranquillity and peace of the province.

I expect, from the generosity of your excellency, that you will leave the officers and troops of the garrison of Pensacola at perfect liberty; that your army, after receiving the necessary supplies, will evacuate the province as speedily as possible; and that you will not carry on a partial warfare against West Florida, at a time when our two nations are in a state of profound peace.

Lieutenant colonel Don Leni Piernas, provisional commandant of Pensacola, is duly authorized to represent me, and to receive any communications your excellency may be pleased to make. To all such, the most prompt answers shall be given, through the ministry of the bearer, the interpreter, Don Pedro de Alba. In conclusion, if contrary to my hopes, your excellency should persist

in your intention to take possession of this fortress, I am resolved to repel force by force, and defend it to the last extremity. He who resists aggression, can never be deemed the aggressor. God preserve your excellency many years.

Fort St. Carlos, Barrancas, 24th May, 1813.

(Signed)

JOSE MAZOT.

His excellency major general Andrew Jackson, commanding the army of the United States.

No. 36.

General Jackson to governor Mazot.

Head Quarters, Division of the South, 2 Pensacola, May 25, 1813.

SIR,—The accusations against you are founded on the most unquestionable evidence. I have the certificate of individuals, who on the 23d instant, at or near the Little Bayou, counted 17 Indians in company of several Spanish officers. I have only to repeat that the Barrancas must be occupied by an American garrison, and again to tender you the terms offered if amicably surrendered; resistance would be a wanton sacrifice of blood, for which you and your garrison will have to atone. You cannot expect to defend yourself successfully, and the first shot from your fort must draw down upon you the vengeance of an irritated soldiery. I am well advised of your strength, and cannot but remark on the inconsistency of presuming yourself capable of resisting an army which has conquered the Indian tribes, too strong, agreeably to your own acknowledgement, to be controlled by you. If the force which you are now disposed wantonly to sacrifice, had been wielded against the Seminoles, the American troops had never entered the Floridas. I applaud your feeling as a soldier, in wishing to defend your post; but where resistance is ineffectual, and the opposing force overwhelming, the sacrifice of a few brave men, is an act of wantonness, for which the commanding officer must be accountable to his God.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major general com'dg. Div. of the South.

Don Jose Mazot, commanding Barrancas.

Certificates and Declarations.

No. 37. a.

We certify, that being in fort St. Marks, Barrancas, on the 23th of May, 1813, in the afternoon, soon after the American troops took possession of the work, and as the Spanish troops were marching out, we saw an Indian carried out by some of the Spanish soldiers. He was laid on the beach, to be put on board a boat. He was wounded in his leg or thigh, and had every appearance of having been engaged in the defence of the fort.

(Signed)

WILLIAM RUSSELL,

Captain Spies;

JAMES L. BELL,

Capt. 1st Regt. I. T. M. G. M.

Witness, WILLIAM S. FULTON,

Private secretary commanding general.

No. 37. b.

I certify, that on the 23d of May, being in the Bayou, which enters Pensacola Bay one and a half miles from the town, I saw at the ferry, on the road to Barrancas, a number of Indians, I think about 17, in company with 4 Spanish officers. The officers were carried over, and the boat returned to ferry over the Indians. I saw one boat load landed on the side next the Barrancas. The

Indians concealed themselves in the bushes on discovering us.

(Signed) RICHARD BRICKHAM.

Witness, T. CROSS, *Lieutenant 1st Infantry.*

I certify, that I was in the boat with Brickham, at the place and time mentioned in the above certificate, that I saw several Indians in company with four Spanish officers. The officers were ferried over with one Indian. I did not see the Indians ferried over; they concealed themselves on discovering us.

his
(Signed) JOHN BONNER
mark.

Witness, T. CROSS, *Lieutenant 1st Infantry*

Witness to both certificates,

WILLIAM S. FULTON,

Private Secretary Com'g. Gen'l.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liverpool, January 1—An agricultural friend has favored us, by sending to our office, a branch of a blackberry bush, plucked the day before Christmas day in a meadow, Town Green, Aughton. It has on it a considerable quantity of blossom, the unripe red berries, and a number of fine ripe blackberries. It was accompanied by a few primroses, got from the same meadow.

In the will of the late lamented Sir Samuel Romilly, just published, we remark a codicil, dated October 9, 1818, of which the following is an extract. From this it is evident that he anticipated the dreadful calamity which led to terminate his valuable existence.

"I am at the present moment of perfectly sound mind, and in full possession of all my faculties; but I am laboring under a most severe affliction, and I cannot but recollect that insanity is amongst the evils which mental afflictions sometimes produce, without observing to myself that that unhappy lot may possibly, at sometime, be mine. If I ever should become insane (which God forbid,) it is my earnest desire that while I continue in that state, the following bounties may be paid to different relations out of my income, during my life, and may be considered as part of the expenditure which I certainly should have made, if I had continued capable of managing my own affairs.—To my brother, 150*l.* a year, and to my nephew, Peter Roger, 150*l.* a year; to my nephew, Cuthbert Romilly, 100*l.* a year; to my nieces, Caroline and Margaret Romilly, 50*l.* a year a piece. All these payments I desire may be made during the joint lives of myself and the several annuitants respectively."

Sir Samuel, in the body of the will, states, that "It is his earnest and anxious wish, that none of his sons should be educated at any public school: by which he means such schools as Eton, Westminster, Winchester, and Harrow."

The late Lord Ellenborough died worth upwards of 240,000*l.* By his will he has left 2000*l.* for life to his widow; 10,000*l.* a year to his eldest son, the present Lord; and 15,000*l.* to each of his other children. He has directed the house in St. James's square and the villa at Rochampton to be sold—the former cost 13,000*l.*

Finance—A deputation from the body of contractors for the last loan, and their subscribers, had an interview lately with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to present their memorial against the return to cash payments. The refusal of the

Bank to extend the periods for the redemption of annuities has alarmed these gentlemen and even Mr. Vansittart himself. A petition in aid of the contractors and their friends has been for some time handed about, and it is said that the signature of about 700 names have been obtained to it.

The King's Diamonds.—The expectation of the public, that the mystery respecting the disappearance of the King's diamonds would have been, before this, satisfactorily explained, remains as yet disappointed. In the mean time it has been eagerly and significantly inquired, when was the last time that the persons entrusted with the care of the King's property, saw these precious articles? And with not less anxiety has it been asked, whether or not they were in their proper place, when that place was searched about two years ago, in the presence of one of the Royal Dukes?

An enormous oak tree was found, a few days ago, in Conxley Common, part of the Yorkshire estate of J. Childers, Esq. which appears to have been buried under ground many centuries. The length of the trunk measures 120 feet, and its diameter, at twenty yards distance from the root, four feet in circumference; with the moderate allowance of ten yards for the height of the branches, it must, when standing, have been at least fifty yards high.

London bill of mortality.

A general bill of all the christening and burials, from Dec 16, 1817, to Dec. 15, 1818:—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1048; buried, 1294.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5317; buried, 4078.

Christened in the 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 13,410; buried, 10,099.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4,458; buried, 4,324.

Christened.—Males, 12,530; Females, 11,703, In all 24,233.

Buried.—Males, 9883; Females, 9822. In all 19,705.

Died, on Tuesday evening se'nnight, Sir Philip Francis, in St. James's-square. It is a singular coincidence, that this is the fourth death, within a very short period, in that corner of St. James's-square, viz.—Lord Beauchamp, Lord Anson, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Philip Francis.—Sir Philip was born in Dublin, in 1740. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, was his father. He received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1750 he came to England, and was placed at St. Paul's school. In 1756 Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronised him. By that patronage he was appointed Secretary to General Bligh. In 1760 he was made Secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, Ambassador to Lisbon. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Mendip to a considerable post in the War-office, which he resigned in 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of 1772 he spent in travelling. In about half a year after his return to England, Lord North inserted his name in an act of Parliament, to be a member of the Council appointed for the Government of Bengal, in conjunction with Warren Hastings, and three others. The records of his long contest with Mr. Hastings, are preserved in the books of Council, &c. This quarrel had pre-

viously occasioned a duel in India, when Mr. Hastings shot sir Philip through the body. On the dissolution of parliament, in 1784, he was elected for Yarmouth. In 1805 his majesty was pleased to invest him with the order of the Bath. On the 2d of the last month he expired, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease in the prostrate glands, with which he had been for several years afflicted, and from which his age precluded all chance of recovery. He has left a son and two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Cholmondeley. When between 70 and 80 he married Miss Watkins, a daughter of a clergyman. He had been many years employed about an historical sketch of his principal contemporaries, and it is believed by man that he was the author of the celebrated Letters of Junius.

On Thursday the 26th November, at Vienna, of water on the chest, aged 84, the celebrated field marshal Colloredo, minister of state, and director general of the Austrian artillery.

On Saturday the 28th November, at her daughter's, Collin's Cottage, Harrowgate, Mrs. Ann Dawson, aged 161.

Lately, at London, Mr. Courtoy. He was a native of France, and, when young, served in the French army. He was by trade a hair dresser, which business he followed for many years in the vicinity of St James's. He was one of the largest proprietors of bank and East India stock in the kingdom, and is said to have left property to the amount of nearly 300,000*l*. During the whole period of a long life, his personal expenses were never known to exceed one guinea per week.

London, Dec. 30, 1818.—*The Queen's Will*.—Mr. Banting was appointed b command of the prince, regent to value the private property, which is to be equally divided between the princess Augusta, the princess of Hesse Hombourg, the dutchess of Gloucester, and the princess Sophia. The valuation of the property at the queen's palace, Windsor palace, and Frogmore House, is nearly completed. On Monday lord Arden and general Taylor, the executors of the late queen's will, attended at the queen's palace, to proceed with the arrangements, as directed by the will: the chamber of her late majesty, which had been sealed upon her demise, was opened. At two o'clock Mr. Serjeant Vaughan and Mr. Hart, the late queen's attorney and solicitor general, attended the executors at the queen's palace, to make the necessary legal arrangements for the executors to act upon and prove the will. Yesterday the executors attended at the King's Mews, Charing Cross, to view the carriages and horses of the late queen, previous to their being sold. The royal arms, except the supporters, are obliterated from the carriages with paint the color of the pannels. Yesterday morning five of the horses were shot on account of their age, being between 30 and 40 years, to prevent their falling to the work of dust carts, &c.

Mr. Inledon is said to have improved his notes by crossing the Atlantic, and yet sings no better than when he went away.

From the *Baltimore Patriot* of March 2, 1819.

Captain Coitt, of the schr. Comet, arrived here in 27 days from Aux Cayes, informs that all gen. MacGregor's troops had deserted him at Aux Cayes, owing to the want of funds for their subsistence.—*Telegraph*.

The supercargo of the Comet, informs the Edi-

tor of the Patriot, that the above is incorrect, and that the following are the facts:—that some of the sailors on board the vessel in which M'Gregor arrived, had left her after receiving a regular discharge, but no troops—that two transports laid outside full of troops, and that they were well provisioned and well equipped for the expedition, and no dissatisfaction was heard or thought of—that M'Gregor had proceeded to Port au Prince, to see what arrangements could be made with President Boyer, for permitting his vessels to rendezvous in his ports—that more troops were daily expected, when a descent would soon be made upon some of the strong holds of the Royalists.

FRANCE.

At the royal levee of Paris, on Sunday, among other distinguished personages present, were Marshal Regio, Treviso, Ragusa, Valmy, Dantzic, Jourdan, Bournonville, Serurier, and a great number of general officers, all of the revolutionary school. Louis appears to have discovered, at length, where his true interest lies.

A subscription has been opened in Paris for the erection of a monument at Cambrai, to the memory of the immortal author of Telemachus.

BARBARY.

Mogadore, January 16, 1819.—The Pochahontas, captain Clark, will leave this town, and environs quite healthy, no symptoms of the plague having appeared, that we know of, nearer than about 300 miles to the northward. The places known here to be infected are Tangier, where, by advice received to-day, it was on the decline—Tetuan, Larache, Mequinez, and Old Pez.—It is reported to have made its appearance at Rebat, but this has not been confirmed.

His imperial majesty is at this date at or near Morocco, some horsemen having left him on his route for that city, from Mequinez, ten days ago. It is much to be feared, and scarce can be doubted, that the infection will soon make its appearance in Morocco, there being every reason to suppose the contagion is among the troops accompanying his majesty, which are to the number of fifteen hundred. Should our apprehensions be verified respecting Morocco, it will in all probability not long delay its appearance here, as our intercourse with that city is very frequent, indeed almost daily. Should it break out here, its ravages will undoubtedly be very great, as the Jews' town, and that part of the town inhabited by the poorer class of the Moors, are extremely crowded.

The season has been unusually unfavorable for the ensuing harvest, the rains for a long period having been almost incessant—More so than has been for a number of years. On the other hand, the locusts have appeared in vast flights to the south and adjoining provinces, and if they do not disappear soon, may do much injury.

In many parts of the country there has been literally a famine this last season. At this place the price of wheat has been as high as two dollars and a half per English bushel.

There are now here five English brigs, loading for London, but no vessel for the United States. Trade, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and the plague, dead beyond description.

St. Johns, (N. B.) Feb. 2.

A large whale was driven on shore in the late gales, near Point Lapreaux, measuring nearly 70 feet in length, and about ten feet thick. Messrs. Dawson and M'Neil, who first discovered this

monster of the deep, and who consider it as their *bona fide* property, inform that from the number of bruises on the body and head, it must have been previously entangled among the breakers, where it probably wallowed until it died. When found, the tongue projected out of the mouth about 6 feet. It is of the female kind, and will probably yield about 80 barrels of oil. The body lies in the shape of a curve, and is driven an incredible distance up the beach.

HOME AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 2.—Van Alstine, the murderer of Mr. Huddleston, deputy sheriff in Schoharie county, has had his trial and was found guilty. He is to be executed on the 19th of next month. We understand he has, since his condemnation, made a full confession of his crimes, which include the murder of two persons previous to that of Mr. Huddleston; one a white, and the other a black man. He also confessed that he burnt judge Beckman's barns a few years since.

There were 64,891 hhd. of tobacco exported from the United States during the year ending 30th Sept. 1817; and 84,337 hhd. exported in 1818.

Orwego, (N. E.) Feb. 9.

Perpetual Motion.—A very curious machine, apparently possessing, within itself, a power to move and to continue its motion, has been exhibited in this village for some time past. The machine consists of eight wheels, six of which appear to be of no other use than to add velocity to the eighth. The first and principal wheel gives motion to all the rest—it contains about 20 buckets; eight of these buckets, which are contiguous to each other and upon one side of the wheel, contain each a small ball—the upper one, being placed a little out of the line of direction, forces that side of the wheel which contains the weights, to gravitate. At the lowest point of descent, these balls are successively discharged, one at a time, into the eighth wheel, which carries them up and deposits them again into the original wheel. One of these balls in ascending, (owing to the increased velocity of the eighth wheel,) occupies but one fourth part of the time that is occupied by the first wheel in descending through the space intervening between two of its buckets, so that three fourths of the time, the eighth wheel is without any weight in it. The accelerated motion that this machine acquires by all the weights being in the principal wheel so great a portion of the time, appears to be sufficient to counteract the re-action of the ascending ball—so that the machine, in making this revolution, loses none of its original force. The construction is simple, and the whole movement is obvious at a single glance. The inventor is a Mr. William Foster, of this town, an ingenious and self taught mechanic, who, we understand, intends taking the machine to the city of Albany, during the present session of the legislature, to exhibit for the gratification of the curious and the learned.

New York, March 3.

The batture at New Orleans.—The following extract of a letter from New Orleans has just reached town:

This morning the Supreme Court gave a decision in favor of Benjamin Morgan vs. Edward Livingston, in the great cause of the batture, which

has been so long depending. By this decision, property to the amount of a million and a half dollars at least, has been restored to the rightful owners. Nothing that ever happened in this place, of a similar nature, has caused equal sensation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, March 10.

A public calamity.—Yesterday evening, that superb edifice, the Masonic Hall, situated in Chestnut street, between 7th and 8th sts. fell a prey to the devouring flames. This elegant building, reared by the piety of faithful Brethren, was one of the ornaments that graced our city. To the whole community, the loss is great, but most particularly so to the Masonic Fraternity—their loss is immense; but this is not all; their means of usefulness, from this extensive calamity, are in a great measure cut off; pursuing an extended system of love and benevolence, unknown to the world, agreeably to that divine precept of our Lord, which says, "But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Oh how often, often, often, have they dried up the tears of the Widow and the Orphan; while the aged, the afflicted, the sick, and the dying, to whom they have administered comfort and consolation, have blessed them. To behold themselves stopped short in their labors of love, pungently adds to their calamity. Their loss is indeed the greater, as it will cause the tears of the Orphan, the Widow and the desolate, to flow, which it was their greatest pleasure to assuage. It is indeed a public calamity! It is believed the fire originated from one of the chimneys in the ball room below, which burst, after the company had assembled.

Lodge No. 59, had assembled up stairs, it being their stated night, and had barely time to make their escape, so rapid was the progress of the flames. The elegant steeple which ornamented the building, when half consumed, broke in two, and fell on the roof without damaging the adjacent buildings. We feel overwhelmed by the present calamity, which we are sure will be felt by all good men. Hereafter we shall endeavor to state the causes which led to this catastrophe, as they shall come to our knowledge.—*For.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.

We have it from the best authority, that all the Kentucky banks have suspended their specie payments—and we are further informed that these banks will not resume the payment of specie until the Ohio banks shall have done so. This information may be relied on.

A Strong Measure.—We have been politely favored, (says the Savannah Republican of the 22d inst.) by a gentleman of this city, with the perusal of an extract of a letter from his father in Kentucky, dated the 1st inst. which says, that governor Slaughter signed a bill on the 29th ult. which has passed both Houses of the legislature, fixing a tax on the Branch Bank of the U. States, located in that state, of \$5000 per month; and authorizing col. Rich'd. Taylor, sergeant at arms of the House, to collect the same. On the 4th of March next, the first levy is to be made, and in case of non payment, or refusal to pay, the militia of the state are to be summoned to aid in the execution of the law!!!

From the Edenton, (N. C.) Gazette, March 2.

On Monday evening the 22d ult. JAMES LIXTON, the young man who has for some time past been

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engaged in conveying the Suffolk or Northern mail, and who was then on his way out with the mail, was found dead in the road about 11 o'clock at night, opposite the gate of Mr. Samuel McGuire, nine miles from this place. His death was occasioned, it is supposed by the jury of inquest, by a fall from the chair in a fit, produced, it is believed, by intemperance. The mail was afterwards found by a negro, entire, and has since been forwarded on to Suffolk.

We are concerned to state, that Dilworth, (calling himself gen. Jackson,) the desperate and noted ring leader of the band of runaway negroes, who have for a long time been depredating upon the property of the good citizens of this town and county, was on Tuesday afternoon last taken and safely lodged in jail.

On Sunday the 21st ult. a number of gentlemen went in pursuit of another gang of these desperadoes, when, on approaching their camp, which was in a hollow gum, sufficiently large to contain six persons with much comfort, Jack, (commonly called Jack Stump,) late the property of Mr. Edward Haughton, deceased, but now said to belong to Mr. John Bond, of Bertie, was shot, of which wound he died on the following day. He had fired twice, and was in the act of loading again, when he received the contents of several well charged pieces. He was in company with Bristol, belonging to the estate of Thomas Vail, deceased, and fought with the butt end of his musket until he was dragged out of the hollow, nearly exhausted.

GEORGIA.

Milledgeville, February 19.

We understand that the President of the United States has given orders to gen. Gaines to detach from his command a sufficient number of regular troops, and station them on the southern frontier of this state, to protect the surveyors, who were appointed to survey the newly acquired territory from the Creek Indians, from the annoyance of the savages. The surveyors are expected to enter on their duties about the last of the ensuing month.

MISCELLANY.

From the Albany Register of Feb. 25, 1819.

MR. CLARK,

Sir,—John C. Spencer, Esq. having received a majority of the votes of the republican members of the legislature, as United States' Senator on a late occasion, and as that question may be again agitated during the present session, I think it proper to request you to publish Mr. Spencer's letter to me on that subject.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. STEVENS.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1819.

DEAR SIR,—It is probable that the legislature will again be called upon to elect a Senator to Congress; and as my name has been once used, it is not impossible that I may again be supported as a candidate for that office. It becomes proper, therefore, that I should distinctly inform my friends of my views and wishes.

You are aware that I declined a second nomination for a seat in the House of Representatives, for reasons which are known to my constituents, and which need not to be here repeated in detail. They were founded, however, on a belief that my

pecuniary situation would not justify a desertion of my profession, and on considerations of the duty which every man owes to his family, to provide for their support and education; and they were connected with those attachments to domestic life, in which I have hitherto found my greatest happiness. The same reasons yet exist, strengthened by a longer absence from my family and by recent indisposition. They induce me to solicit of the gentlemen who have supported me as a candidate for a Senator, that they would turn their attention to some other person. I am sensible, deeply sensible, of the high honor conferred in supporting me for such a distinguished and responsible station; and though conscious of inability to discharge its great duties and to do justice to the expectations of my friends, I am not the less grateful for the kind consideration. I acknowledge the duty which every citizen owes to his country, which every republican owes to his party, of obeying the voice of that country and of that party, whether it commands the acceptance of an unwished for station, or the retirement from office. That duty I shall always endeavor to discharge. But in the present case, it is certain there are many republicans in our state much more competent than myself for the station of Senator, and whose sacrifices and privations in discharging its duties, will not be so great as my own. May I then ask you, and through you, the other members of our legislature, who have supported me, to select some other candidate for the office of Senator?

I have frankly stated my wishes and my feelings; I trust they will be received in the same spirit in which they are made; I submit them and myself to those, whose right to decide, I cheerfully recognise. It is proper to state, that I was not apprized of an intention to make me a candidate, until it was too late to announce the wishes I have now conveyed, before the day of election.

Believe me, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SPENCER.

John A. Stevens, Esq.

Member of Assembly from Ontario.

Reported for the (Philadelphia) Franklin Gazette.

Commonwealth vs. John Hale.

No. 2 of the Record.

Larceny of a trunk containing several articles of wearing apparel, &c. of the value of 181 dollars, the property of Wm. Perkins, Esq.

This larceny was committed on the night of Tuesday the 23d. of February ult. by cutting from behind the Post Coach on its route from New York to Philadelphia the baggage of several passengers, among them the trunk of the prosecutor. The prisoner had hired a room in the vicinity of the city, for the purpose of depositing the plunder he might from time to time obtain in this felonious manner. It was observed by Deborah Kelly, one of the witnesses, that he carried the key of the door of his room with one other smaller key appended to it, and by his having so many trunks and but one key she was induced to examine his movements with more than usual scrutiny. The result of her watchfulness led to strong suspicions of his being a common offender. Henry Read and Thomas Williamson, constables, were in consequence apprized of the circumstances, and proceeded to arrest the prisoner, who alleged that he had possessed some of the trunks previously

to his former conviction, and offered a bribe of twenty dollars to these officers for his release from their custody. In the presence of the magistrate, Justice Shaw, before whom he was examined, the prisoner at the instance of the prosecutor, who said that several pieces of foreign coin were contained in his trunk, was thoroughly searched, and one piece believed by the prosecutor to have been his, found upon him. The prisoner asserted that he had owned the piece as long ago as the year 1815. The falsehood, however, of this statement was proved by the fact of the piece having been coined in England as late as the year 1817. These and other circumstances of a like nature being fully established, and the prisoner having no counsel, being asked what he had to say in his defence, and replying "nothing," the Jury after a short charge from the court, without retiring from the box, returned a *verdict guilty*, whereupon the court sentenced the prisoner to the payment of 50 cents, the property having been already restored, to 3 years imprisonment at hard labor, costs of prosecution, &c.

John Hale, the same prisoner, being arraigned for a larceny of fifty pounds of sewing silk of the value of — dollars, the property of M'Farland and Scudder, pleaded guilty—and was sentenced to one dollar fine (property also restored) 2 years imprisonment at hard labour, costs, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following interesting letter was received at the office of the Albany county Agricultural Society, in consequence of circulars which were transmitted in May last to the American consuls residing in foreign ports, under the sanction of the collector of New York:

"Valencia (Spain) 24th Dec. 1818.

"SIR—I send you by the brig Paragon, Captain Austin, sixteen bags of different kinds of grain, principally wheats, the produce of the province of Valencia. I shall embrace every opportunity that offers to send you any thing of the kind which may prove useful to our country; and hope shortly to send a collection of nearly one hundred varieties of wheat and barley, which I am promised from an eminent botanist, who has made these grains his particular study, and who intends publishing a work on this subject.

Respectfully yours, &c.

O. RICH, *American Consul.*

Elkanah Watson, Esq. New York.

The following is a list of the grain:

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------|
| No. | 1. | hard white wheat. |
| | 2. | do red do. |
| | 3. | black bearded soft do. |
| | 4. | do hard do. |
| | 5. | hard red do. |
| | 6. | do superior do. |
| | 7. | Oats. |
| | 8. | Moorish wheat. |
| | 9. | soft white do. |
| | 10. | close spiked barley. |
| | 11. | common barley. |
| | 12. | soft red wheat. |
| | 13. | soft white do. |
| | 14. | do very white do. |
| | 15. | do common do. |
| | 16. | hard red do. |

The above precious communication was endorsed on the back, "The 16 bags of grain are now in the public store, and will be held to your order."

N. York, Feb. 22. D. GELSTON, Collector."

These seeds alone are an invaluable acquisition. The Albany county Agricultural society will participate largely in all I shall receive. I have notice of other seeds, and valuable domestic animals (probably on their way) from other quarters, and have reason to expect considerable supplies from every port where American consuls reside, far beyond the reasonable requirements of this country.

Should the Agricultural bill, which has unanimously passed the house of assembly, so honorable to the enlightened patriotism of that respectable body, eventually fail, I ask what is to be done with a portion of these articles? Where shall I seek a point of communication with the twenty county societies already formed, and by whom are they to be transmitted, and how is the public to know the result of their cultivation, and obtain a correct knowledge of the subject? This single position, in my view, will ever balance a volume of subtle sophistry, and fine spun unwarrantable jealousies, and uncharitable inferences which may be adduced in opposition to a measure involving the best interests of the respectable farmers of this respectable state—their voice will be heard—I forbear to enlarge under existing circumstances.

E. WATSON.

ARMY.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

March 10, 1819.

GENERAL ORDER.

Promotions and appointments made in the army of the United States, since the publication of the Register for January, 1819.

Corps of Engineers.

Lt. col. W. K. Armistead to be colonel, 12th November, 1818, vice Swift, resigned.

Brevet col. W. M'Ree, major, to be lieutenant, 12th Nov. 1818, vice Armistead, promoted.

Brevet lieutenant. col. J. G. Totten, captain, to be major, 12th November, 1818, vice M'Ree, promoted.

1st lieutenant. T. W. Maurice to be captain, 12th November, 1818, vice Totten, promoted.

2d lieutenant. G. Blaney to be 1st lieutenant, 12th November, 1818, vice Maurice, promoted.

First Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lt. Robert L. Coomb to be captain, 7th Jan. 1819, vice Amelung, resigned.

2d lieutenant Wm. Seaton to be 1st lieutenant, 1st January, 1819, vice Smith, resigned.

2d lieutenant Wm S Harney, to be 1st lieutenant, 7th January, 1819, vice Coomb, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

1st lieutenant Joseph Shomo to be captain, 1st March, 1819, vice M'Intosh, promoted.

2d lieutenant Thomas Williamson to be 1st lieutenant, 8th January, 1819, vice Bunting.

2d lieutenant John Hull to be 1st lieutenant, 1st March, 1819, vice Shomo, promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

2d lieutenant George Murdoch to be 1st lieutenant, 31st January, 1819, vice M'Donald, resigned.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Brevet colonel George M. Brooke, major, to be lieutenant col. 1st March, 1819, vice Trimble, resigned.

Captain John N. M'Intosh, of the 4th Infantry, to be major, 1st March, 1819, vice Brooke, promoted.

1st lieutenant R. Humphreys to be captain, 24th December, 1818, vice Houston, deceased.

1st lieutenant Nathl. Young to be captain, 1st January, 1819, vice Wright, resigned.

2d lieutenant Wilson Whatley, to be 1st lieutenant, 24th December, 1818, vice Humphreys, promoted.

2d lieutenant George W. Allen to be 1st lieutenant, 1st January, 1819, vice Young, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

W. H. Livingston, S. M. light artillery, to be post surgeon, 3d February, 1819.

Charles M'Crudy to be surgeon's mate light artillery, 3d February, 1819.

Rd. M. Harrison, lieutenant 2d infantry, to be assistant deputy quartermaster general, 3d March, 1819.

Abraham C. Fowler to be 2d lieutenant corps of artillery, 3d March, 1819.

Joseph Hopkins to be 2d lieutenant corps of artillery, 3d March, 1819.

David Van Ness to be 2d lieutenant corps of artillery, 3d March, 1819.

Joel Spencer to be 2d lieutenant corps of artillery, 3d March, 1819.

John R. Morgan to be 2d lieutenant corps of artillery, 3d March, 1819.

Thomas Barker to be 2d lieutenant 1st infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Elijah Davis to be 2d lieutenant 1st infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Bradford Bradly to be 2d lieutenant 1st infantry, 3d March, 1819.

Alfred Mitchell to be 2d lieutenant 1st infantry, 3d March, 1819.

Edwin V. Sumner to be 2d lieutenant 2d infantry, 3d March, 1819.

Samuel W. Hunt to be 2d lieutenant 3d infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Peter T. January to be 2d lieutenant 3d infantry, 3d March, 1819.

Wm. H. Mann to be 2d lieutenant 4th infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Robert B. A. Tate to be 2d lieutenant 4th infantry, 3d March, 1819.

R. H. Branch to be 2d lieutenant 7th infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Solomon Chambliss to be 2d lieutenant 7th infantry, 3d March, 1819.

Edward Webb to be 2d lieutenant 8th infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Frederick Lazarus to be 2d lieutenant 8th infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Wm. B. Everitt to be 2d lieutenant 8th infantry, 3d March, 1819.

James W. Paxton to be surgeon's mate 8th infantry, 3d February, 1819.

Gideon Lowe to be 2d lieutenant rifle regiment, 3d February, 1819.

Daniel Kieth to be 2d lieutenant rifle regiment, 3d February, 1819.

Wm. D. M'Cray to be 2d lieutenant rifle regiment, 3d February, 1819.

Orromel Johnston to be surgeon's mate rifle regiment, 3d March, 1819.

The officers promoted will report for duty according to their promotions. Those appointed have received special orders from this office.

1st lieutenant Felix Ansart, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Thomas C. Legate, corps of ar-

tillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

Brevet captain Samuel Spotts, 1st lieutenant corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Richard Bache, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Joseph P. Taylor, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Charles S. Merchant, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Timothy Green, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant N. G. Wilkinson, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant H. H. Minton, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant H. K. Mead, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant W. L. Booth, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant W. B. Adams, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant J. P. Dieterich, corps of artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Christopher Keizer, ordnance, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Elijah Lyon, light artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant W. Smith, light artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Andrew M'Intire, light artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Thomas Barker, 1st infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Bradford Bradly, 1st infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant James Young, 2d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Samuel B. Griswold, 2d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Walter Bicker, 2d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant John B. Clark, 3d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant E. E. Brooks, 3d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Charles Harrison, 3d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Francis W. Brady, 4th infantry,

to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Joseph Gleason, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Nathan Clark, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant T. Hunt, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Robert H. Hammond, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant S. S. Stacy, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Isaac Clark, 6th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

1st lieutenant Hazen Bedel, 6th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Charles Burbridge, 6th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant H. S. Mallory, 7th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant A. M. Houston, 7th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 8th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Wm. W. Bronaugh, 7th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

2d lieutenant Edward Webb, 8th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 9th March, 1819.

The assistant commissaries will report, by letter, to col. George Gibson, commissary general of subsistence, at Washington, and receive his instructions relative to their duties.

By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

Note. By general order, of 27th January, 1819, previous to the resignation of lieutenant colonel Trimble, major Brooke, of the 4th infantry, and major Dinkins, of the 8th infantry, were transferred on their mutual application.

MARINE CORPS.

The following promotions and appointments were made in the United States' Marine Corps, on the 3d instant:

Anthony Gale to be lieutenant colonel commandant.

Francis D. Bellevue, Lyman Kellogg, to be captains.

Elijah J. Weed, Charles R. Porter, Joseph C. Hall, to be first lieutenants.

Charles C. Floyd, John McClure, Charles C. Tupper, Charles Grymes, George D. Brewerton, Ward Marston, to be second lieutenants.

A POEM, WITH NOTES.

We have just received the following verses from a subscriber. It is seldom that we have met with so *honest* a poet, and one so *true to nature*. It must be confessed that he writes with great propriety and *feeling*, on a very interesting

subject. The prosaic part, although not quite so smooth as the rhymes, is unquestionably a sensible and intelligent *an-note*-ation.

To the Editors of the National Register.

Spring's od'rous flowers, and summer's thriving fields,
Autumn's rich fruits, and winter's bitter blast;
All that a year, of pain or pleasure, yields,
Has been experience'd—for a year has past—
Since my subscription I remitted last,
The printer's honest claim to liquidate;
Lest he by creditors should be harras'd,
And curse, in angry mood, his hapless fate:
For that brings not relief, that brings relief too late.

Spread o'er a country of a vast extent,
The printer's claims are numerous; though small;
And oft, with heavy heart, does he lament
The small effect of his most pressing call.
How many worthy are thus doom'd to fall,
Lingering victims of unjust delay;
Who in the cause embark'd their little all,
And now behold, with pain, from day to day,
The little that they have, glide like a stream away.

My small remittance now again I send,
A compensation for the useful sheet;
A sheet, where politics and science blend,
And form a journal of the times complete—
A sheet with entertainment so replete,
That every epicure his dish may choose;
For here the grave and gay in concert meet,
And ever and anon the modest muse
Blends her soft note—here pores philosophy abstruse.

While I, at home, with satisfaction sear
His sage prognostics, his essays peruse,
Shall I forget the labors of the man,
Whose skill selects for me this mass of news?
Shall I his confidence so far abuse,
As to withhold the pittance justly due?
Shall I to him his legal right refuse,
And hear him still in vain for justice sue,
That he with lightsome heart his journey may pursue?

No! far from me be such a callous heart,
That would withhold so small a recompense;
When, though so small, it might relief impart,
And give new lustre to some excellence:
Might check the creditor's cold insolence,
Whose bold advances, whose address severe,
Might well alarm the printer's indigence—
Restrain him in his laudable career,
And e'en prove fatal to the "National Register."

A wretched lay!
I hear you say;
Why, that I don't dispute—
Did you ne'er see
A crooked tree
Produce delicious fruit?
Then take the fruit,
If it will suit—
Apply it as you please;
Its proper use
May e'en produce
A momentary ease.

[March 6, 1819.]

Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will receive five dollars, on the Bark of Georgetown, (which I presume is good, as it passes current here,) as my subscription to the National Register, till the first of March, 1820.]